A TO Z INDIA

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Merry Christmas 2023
25th December (Monday) in India
The birth of Jesus Christ

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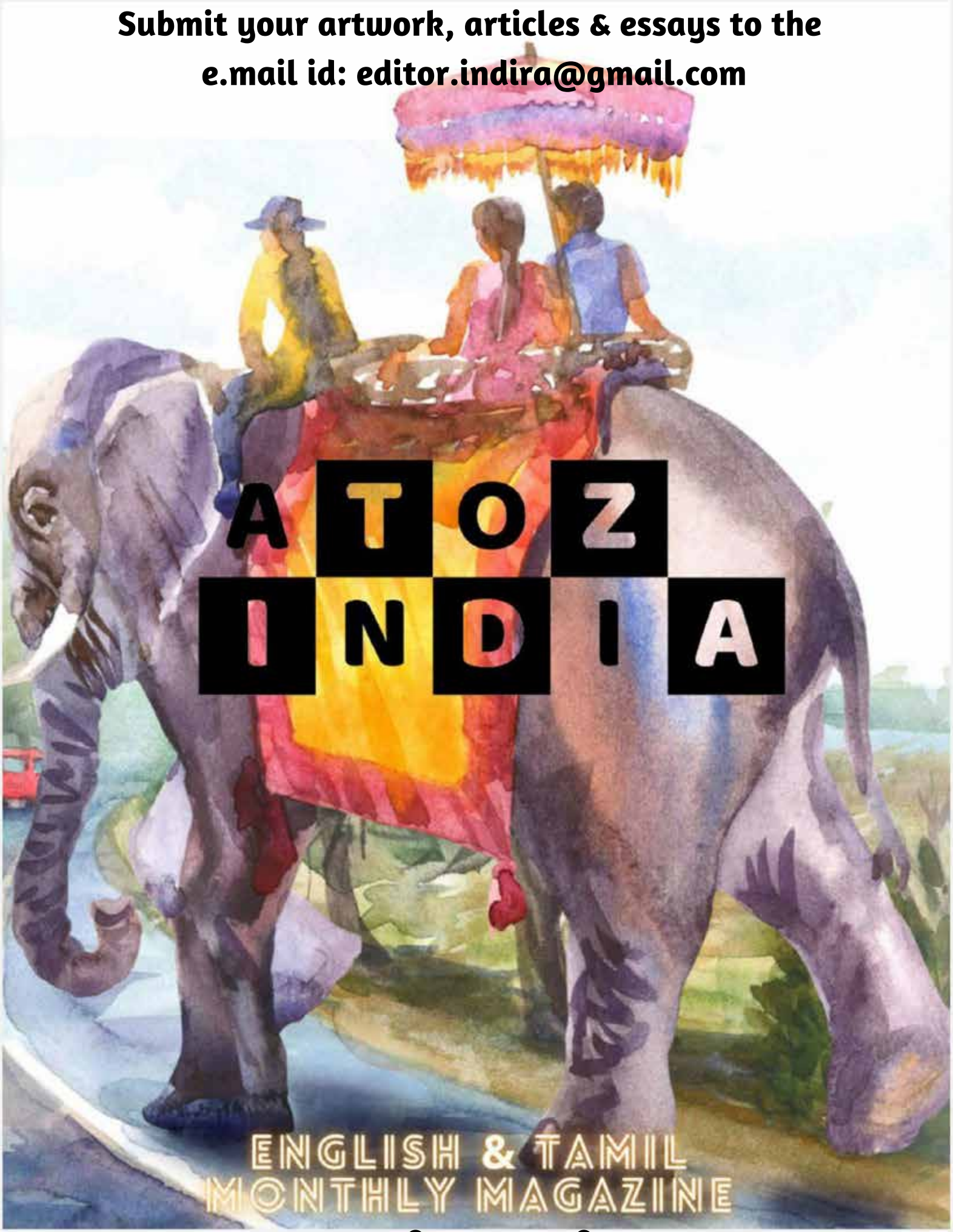

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK: IMPORTANCE OF GODDESS ANNAPURNA JAYANTHI

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'VATSALYA PEETH' : ABODE OF SPIRITUALITY & PEACE

The essence of faith in the hope of liberation and salvation from spiritual practice flows here.

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FROM THE EDITOR

A TO Z INDIA magazine covers the Indian through his art, culture, lifestyle, religion, etc. This magazine gives an insight into the life of Indians from an angle uncovered by others. Turn to find out what it is about and to immerse yourself into an entirely different culture.

Publication Team:
EDITOR: Indira Srivatsa
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: Dwarak, Srivatsa
EDITORIAL CONSULTANTS: Santha, Bhavani, Srinivasan
REPORTING: Raghavan
PHOTOGRAPHY: Adithyan
GRAPHICS ENGINEER: Chandra

Editorial Office:
E002, Premier Grihalakshmi Apartments,
Elango Nagar South,
Virugambakkam,
Chennai - 600092,
Tamil Nadu, India.

Communication Details:
MOBILE: +91-7550160116
e.mail id: editor.indira@gmail.com

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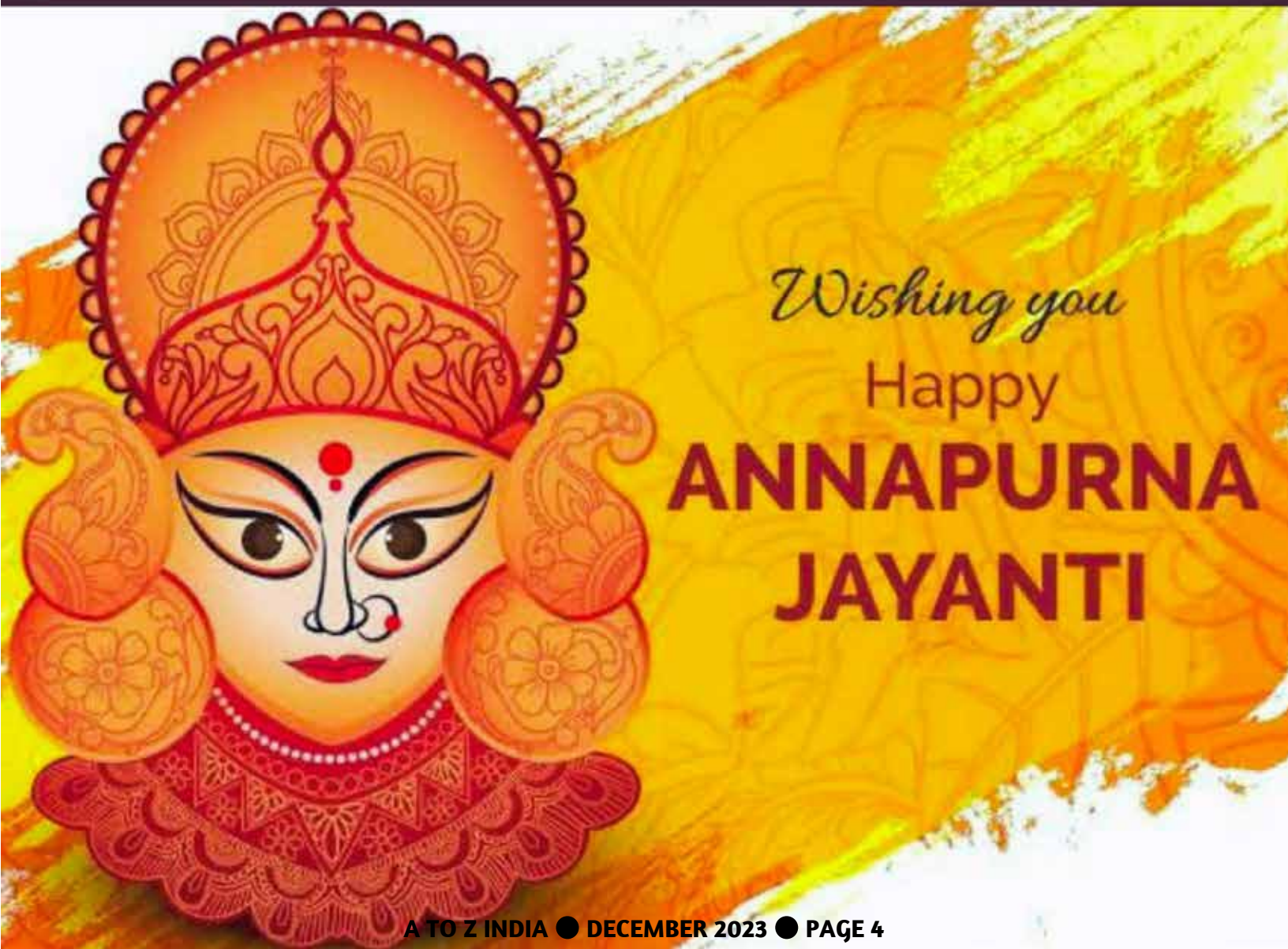
IMPORTANCE OF GODDESS ANNAPURNA JAYANTHI

From the Editor's Desk: Annapurna Jayanti 2023 Date - Mantra

Annapurna Jayanti is a festival dedicated to Goddess Annapurna – Hindu goddess of food and cooking. It is observed on the full moon day in the month of Margashirsha. In some regions, an Annapurna Vrat is observed during the period. Goddess Annapurna is believed to be an incarnation of Goddess Parvati. In 2023, Annapurna Jayanti date is December 26. Annapurna Mantra: ह्रीं अन्नपूर्णायै नमः॥, chant the above mantra 108 times for prosperity and peace in life. It is believed that those who worship Annapurna Mata with this mantra and live as per Dharma without harming nature will always be blessed with good food and water.

Legend has it that once the food on earth was not replenished and soon the food started getting over. Living beings were in a danger of starving. Human beings prayed to Brahma and Vishnu and they together awoke Lord Shiva from his yoga nidra (sleep). He agreed to restore prosperity and food on earth. It is believed that Parvati took the form of Goddess Annapurna. Shiva roamed around the earth and begged for rice from Annapurna and he distributed it among living beings. On Annapurna Jayanti, special prayers are held at temples dedicated to Goddess Annapurna.



Christmas 2023:

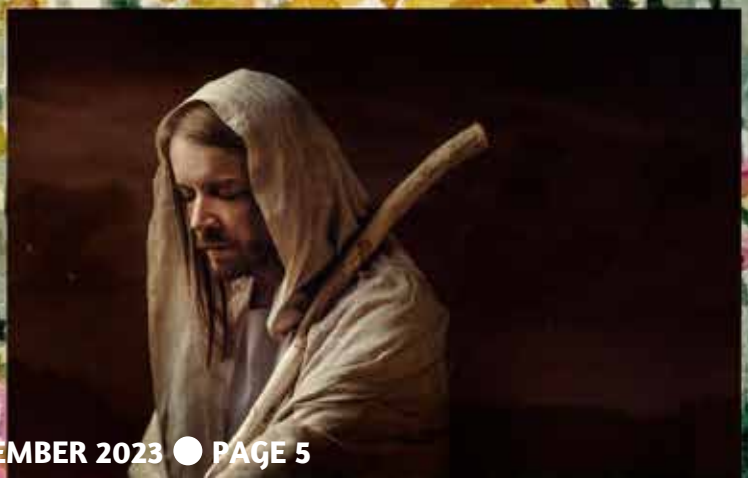
The Celebration of Love

✍️ Indira Srivatsa

Christmas is a festival celebrated by Christians the world over on December 25, commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ. Christmas is the celebration of love, generosity, benevolence, peace, kindness, brotherhood, and familial bonding. The word Christmas has derived from the Old English 'Cristes Maese' (Christ's Mass). Jesus Christ also called Jesus of Nazareth was the founder of Christianity.

According to the Biblical Gospel accounts, miraculous events surrounded the conception and birth of Jesus. He was the son of Joseph, a carpenter of Nazareth, but is believed to have been miraculously conceived by his mother, Virgin Mary. Tradition has it that he was born in Bethlehem and grew up in Nazareth. He was baptized by John, the Baptist and he preached a message of religious reform and divine love.

Christianity is a major religion stemming from the life, teachings and death of Jesus Christ. There are three principal groups of Christians belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox churches and the Protestant churches. Christianity began as a movement within Judaism. Jesus and his chief followers called the Apostles were Jews and they accepted him as the 'Christ' or the Chosen One, sent to fulfill God's promise to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.



'Vatsalya Peeth':

Abode of Spirituality & Peace

✍️ Lalit Garg

By Lalit Garg
Writer, Journalist, Columnist
E-253, Saraswati Kunj Apartment
25 IP Extensions, Patparganj, Delhi-92
email: lalitgarg11@gmail.com
Phone: 22727486, 9811051133

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email: lalitgarg11@gmail.com
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The essence of faith in the hope of liberation and salvation from spiritual practice flows here. Amidst the hustle and bustle of the capital Delhi, this is the same corner where SadhviPramukha Kanakprabha, a prodigious and loving figure, got a sound sleep. Her memorial land is now taking shape in the form of Vatsalya Peeth, the foundation stone of which is going to be laid by RSS chief Mohan Bhagwat on August 27, 2023. A hope resounds between insensitivity and narrow-mindedness; this is the hope of love, compassion and sensibilities. In this hope lies the real music of life, the real meaning of life. Because of who we are, we exist, in this lies the happiness of salvation and liberation. Where one can enlighten the soul, one can become meditative. This is the same soil whose fragrance will be replete with countless affection stories of SadhviPramukha Kanakaprabha.

For almost seven decades, the centre of spiritual practice, reverberates in every pore of the centre of worship, prayers and the voice of spirituality. Now a new dimension is being added to it in the form of Vatsalya Peeth. Twenty-first century is considered to be the century of women's supremacy. She has written poems of creation in different directions, and has created a new history. She has proved herself with her ability and capability. In the field of spirituality too, SadhviPramukha Kanakaprabha took a leap and created ideal definitions of life. Committed to the highest traditions, rites and values of spirituality, this great Vibhuti, Chaitanya Rashmi, Spiritual Guru, Vatsalya Urja, at the age of 19 in Jainism's main Terapanth sect, got initiated into the great work of national saint Anuvrata Anushasta Acharya Shri Tulsi; gained popularity as like Meera fell in love with Krishna, in the same way SadhviPramukha Kanakaprabha gave the message of devotion and creation in Tulsi-devotion, led 750 Sadhvis by becoming Vatsatya Pratimurti and became a strong voice of female consciousness.

Taking care of a family of seven hundred Sadhvis is a great wonder of the world, this wonder becomes even greater when there is love and affection in it, that is why the memorial place of Sadhvipramukha Kanakaprabha is being made a unique spiritual power centre in the form of Vatsalya Peeth,which will be a reality of a dream, an imagination, where multidimensional and supernatural spiritual shades will be proving the meaning of its name.

Under the direction of the Acharyas of Terapanth Dharmasangh, Acharya Mahashraman addressed the Sangha General Director and Mahashramani, who lead the huge Sadhvi Sangh of Terapanth, with the great addresses of the ruling mother and extraordinary SadhviPramukh. The place of his memory was named 'Vatsalya Peeth', which is now going to become a unique, wonderful and unique spiritual place. The responsibility of giving shape to this unique spiritual place has been given to Shri Jain Shwetambar Terapanthi Sabha, Delhi, whose president Shri Sukhraj Sethia and other officials are engaged in this work.

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'Vatsalya Peeth' will be a lighthouse. 'Tamso Ma Jyotirgamaya' - A unique spiritual centre of light that takes us from darkness to light. By reaching here, every person will be able to see the fulfilment of her/his desire. Because the journey of light is the eternal aspiration of man. The purpose of this journey is to find the light. Light is found by those who seek it. Some personalities are sources of light. She is self-illuminated and continuously distributes light to others as well. Sadhvipramukha Kanakaprabha was one such lighthouse , which had skylights all around. This Vatsalya Peeth has also been given a similar form, which has skylights and open ventilation. SadhviPramukha Kanakaprabha's intense self-restraint, devotion to the Lord and self-worship is reflected in her entire life. Her conscience, lit by self-light, was capable of enlightening many. Her thinking, speech, conduct, creation, address, service - all these were such open atmospheres, from which the light was continuously emanating and was benefiting the whole mankind.

'Vatsalya Peeth' will be a nest of pleasant peace, life will get a new direction and a new destination in the end full of joy and compassion. Because in this the trio of knowledge, philosophy and character of Sadhvipramukha Kanakaprabha's life will flow. This would be possible because as attractive and magnetic as her outer personality was, her inner personality was a thousand times more pure and pure than that, she was an embodiment of compassion. She was a personality maker; India's spiritual and cultural consciousness was reflected in her thinking. She was a traveler of salvation with a smile. Her ideological sublimity, profundity of knowledge, purity of soul, creativity, incorruptibility and humility set her in a special category.

Her truthfulness, character-loyalty, principles-loyalty and spiritual-loyalty were wonderful. With discipline and management skill, she had unveiled new dimensions in Terapanth. She had given the dimension of creation to saintliness and spiritual practice, her saintliness was a resolution to make human life beautiful, for the betterment of people and to build him. This does not break the relationship with the world, but through self-meditation connected with God, life becomes completely synonymous with human upliftment, social welfare, service, kindness and deeds of the right path. In this way, she became the beacon of thought-revolution from person-revolution; the energy of this beacon will give liveliness to this place.

'Vatsalya Peeth' will draw indelible lines of advanced life and spirituality. Because SadhviPramukha Kanakprabha has drawn indelible lines of her work throughout her life, she will be written in golden letters in history. We can call her the creator of literature as well as the founder of religious revolution and social revolution. To compare her great personality with any simile would be to limit her personality. All that can be said about her is that she was unique, wonderful, and inexplicable. One aspect of his many abilities and great personality is the presence of a creator in him. She was an excellent and sensitive writer. You were the first SadhviPramukha of Terapanth Dharmasangh in the field of literature-creation and editing, you had unique art of literature-writing and literature-editing. It is the result of your alertness and untiring hard work that there is a wide list of literature written and edited by you, which surprises even the great intellectuals and learned scholars.

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You instinctively surrendered yourself to the path of spiritual practice and knowledge, meditation, study, creation of literature and silence became the basic deeds of this spiritual practice, as if there was no personal expectation anywhere in life. Tulsi literature of one hundred texts and the publication of 20 parts of 'Mera Jeevan Mera Darshan' in the form of Acharya shree Tulsi's autobiography in this episode, expresses her literary form. She has earned fame in the literary world as a successful litterateur, speaker and poetess. Such achievements and records will be preserved in 'Vatsalya Peeth'.

Sadhvipramukha Kanakaprabha had a store of knowledge on various subjects; there was power in her speech and writing. Has administrative ability, leadership ability, been a strong power? She was synonymous with industriousness, her receptivity was also amazing. Wherever I saw something new, I immediately adopted it. The quality that brightens up the colorful picture of her personality and work is the vibrant talent. With this talent of her, she had established innumerable island pillars on the path of development.

They are such an extraordinary achievement of Jain rule that it is not possible for everyone to reach. She was an example of gentleness, compassion, generosity, purity, tolerance, creativity, devotion, dedication, inspiration and positive thinking. Some used to see the form of a Buddhist nun in her and some of Mother Teresa. Some considered her to be an incarnation of Saraswati, while others saw in her the resemblance between Sri Maa of Arvind Ashram and Sharda Maa of Bailur Math. Some used to find the specialty of Mahadevi Verma in her. The main three steps of his development journey were - determination, talent and effort.

Sadhvipramukha Kanakaprabha's life journey became the journey of a saint, a sage with spiritual vision and a social builder. In this way, when we consider her personality, it comes out in the form of a flowing stream. Her aim was always development oriented. The 'VatsalyaPeeth' being built in the memory of SadhviPramukha Kanakprabha, the motivator of such a wonderful life and wonderful works, will certainly give a new light and direction to humanity.

The birth of Srimad Bhagavad-Gita:

Gita Jayanti 2023

Adithyan

Gita Jayanti day symbolizes the birth of Srimad Bhagavad-Gita, the sacred text of the Hindus. Gita Jayanti 2023 is an important festival in Hinduism in which Hindus pay their honour and respect to the holy text: The Bhagavad Gita. As per the Hindu Calendar, this day is celebrated on Shukla Ekadashi, on the 11th day of the Margashirsha month. Shrimad Bhagavad Gita holds great importance in human life. It is believed that Lord Krishna himself preached the Gita to Arjuna at the battlefield of Kurukshetra, before the Mahabharata began. That day is celebrated widely as Gita Jayanti.

The birth of Srimad Bhagavad-Gita:

Gita Jayanti 2023

Adithyan

Gita Jayanti is the auspicious day of the advent of Srimad Bhagavad-gita. This is the day on which Lord Krishna imparted the essence of Vedic knowledge to Arjuna over 5000 years ago and enlightened him about the ultimate goal of life.

As stated in the Gita-mahatmya, if one properly follows the instructions of Bhagavad-gita, one can be freed from all miseries and anxieties in this life, and one's next life will be spiritual. Bhagavad-gita literally means the song of the Supreme Lord. It is the most widely known Vedic literature in the world.

The Bhagavad Gita is the essence of Vedic wisdom given by Lord Sri Krishna. His message holds the key to ending all of life's misgivings and the secret to a life of happiness, satisfaction, fulfilment and self-discovery.

Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta is one such book which contains all the spiritual aspects of creation. The teachings of Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta are supernatural and inspirational. One can get supernatural knowledge, light and infinite bliss by reading the text. The Bhagavad Gita is often compared to a mother who removes all sorrows by solving all kinds of problems in one's life. Reciting Bhagavad Gita on the Ekadashi of Shukla Paksha of Margashirsha month helps the devotees to get rid of their past sins and attain salvation.

Kantilo, Odisha, India:

Sri Nilamadhava Temple

Midhun

Sri Nilamadhava Temple is very old and famous Lord Vishnu temple which is near to the bank of Mahanadi, in Kantilo, Odisha, India. It is present near to the twin hills with a surrounding forest. A permanent flow of holy water from the feet of Lord Nilamadhava is another attraction of the spot.

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Khidrapur, Kolhapur:

Stunning Architecture of Kopeshwar

✍️ Midhun

Kopeswar Temple is located in Khidrapur, Kolhapur. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva, it is also known as Mahadev temple. The temple is divided into four parts – Swargamandapam, Sabhamandapam, Antaral Kaksha, and Garbha Griha.

About Kopeswar Temple Kolhapur:
Kopeswar Temple is located in Khidrapur, Kolhapur. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva, it is also known as Mahadev temple. The temple is divided into four parts – Swargamandapam, Sabhamandapam, Antaral Kaksha, and Garbha Griha. The temple is known for its glorious architecture. The temple temple is built by Silhara ing Gandaraditya in the 12th century. The old pillars, carvings of various gods, goddess, and dancing-girls, as well as carved sculptures placed in its halls, are a wonder. The temple offers both spiritually and culturally rich experience to the tourists.

Kopeswar Temple History:
The Temple is divided into four parts. They are Swargamandapam, Sabhamandapam, Antaral kaksha, and Garbha griha. The Swargamandapam has a vestibule with an open top. The sanctum is conical. Temple outside walls have stunning carvings of deities and secular figures. Elephant statues sustain the weight of the temple at the base. Inside the temple, we first see Lord Vishnu & Shivling facing north. But there is no Nandi in front of Shivling but has separate Mandir for Nandi. Separate Actor-Pendal also called swarga mandap, hall, old pillars, carvings of gods & male and female artists in various poses are attractive. The ceiling is semi-circular with heavy printings. On the outside, complete 'Shivaleelamrit' is carved. The Kopeshwar, ancient & artistic temple situated on the bank of Krishna is a fine example of ancient sculpture. This is the only Shiva temple in India with the idol of Vishnu.

Kopeswar Temple Timings 5:00 AM – 9:00 PM

Kopeswar Temple Entry Fee: Free Entry

How To Reach Kopeswar Temple:
Shirdi to Temple – 435km.
Mumbai to Temple – 411km
Pune to Temple – 268km.

Located in Khidrapur in Kolhapur district at the junction of Maharashtra and Karnataka, Kopeshwar Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. Built on the banks of River Krishna, the shrine boasts of a beautiful architecture with various intricate carvings on the interior and exterior walls. Besides, it also has idols of Lord Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma among others.

Khidrapur, Kolhapur:

Stunning Architecture of Kopeshwar

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Khidrapur, Kolhapur:

Stunning Architecture of Kopeshwar

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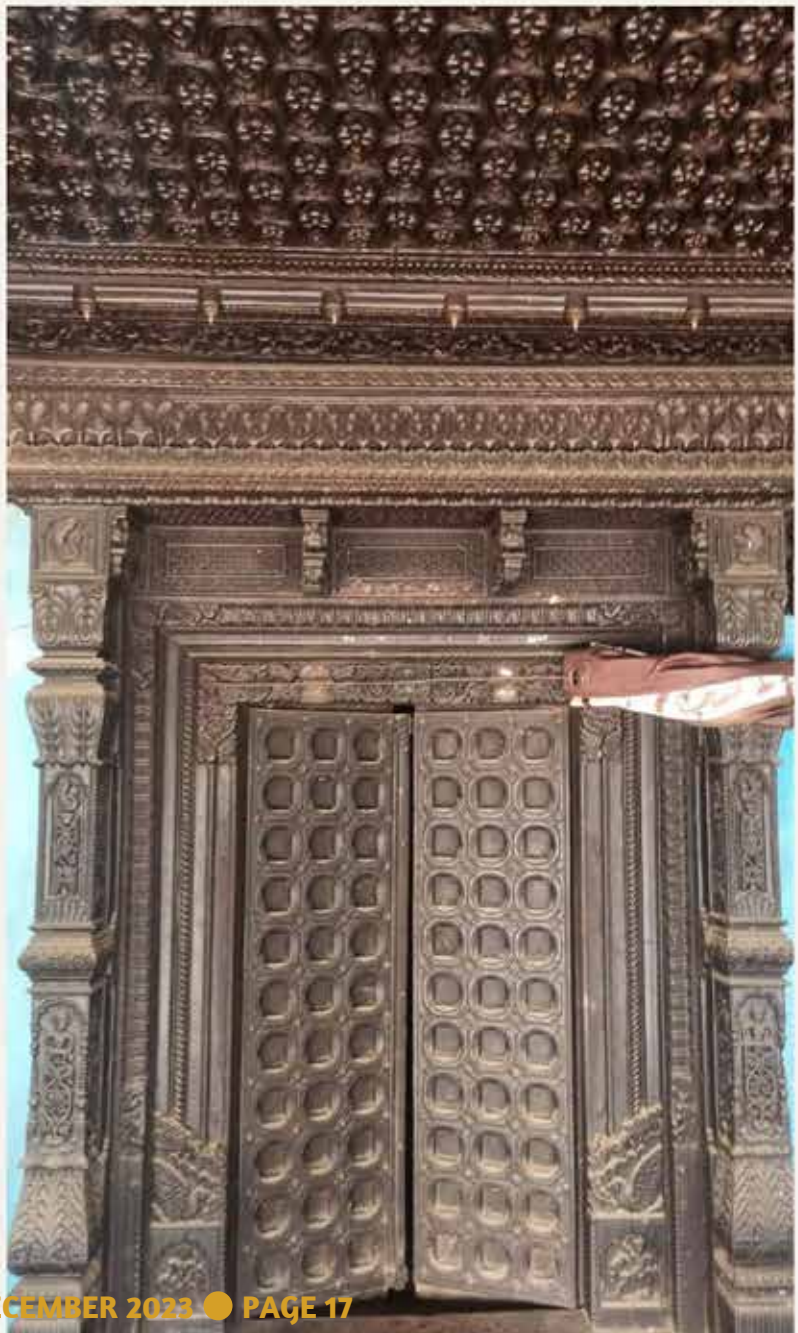
Balaghat dist. Madhya Pradesh:

Beautiful Powar Patil Wada

Midhun

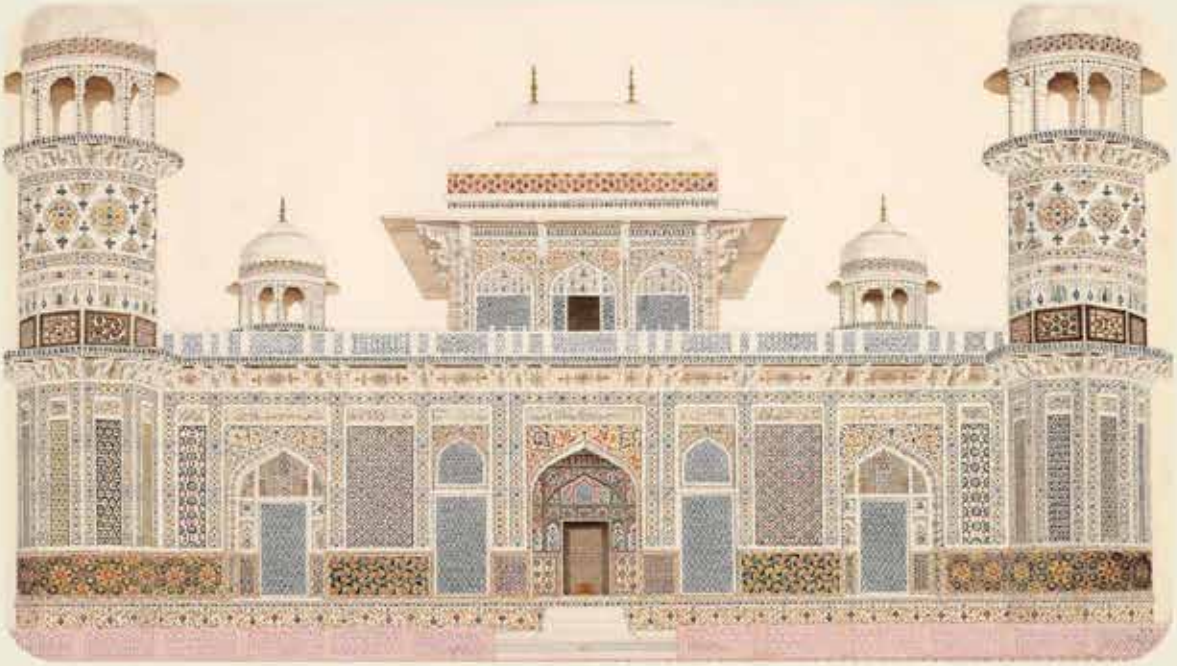
Beautiful Powar patil wada at Balaghat dist. Madhyapradesh...The intricate wood work is just mind-blowing.....most probably the only surviving wada of this intricacy in that area ...

Beautiful Powar patil wada at Balaghat dist. Madhyapradesh...The intricate wood work is just mind-blowing.....most probably the only surviving wada of this intricacy in that area ... Maharashtra, Madhyapradesh and Gujrat has lagacy of building such beautiful residential places which showcases the art and culture ...



Incredible India: Images of India through Paintwork

✍️ Chandra



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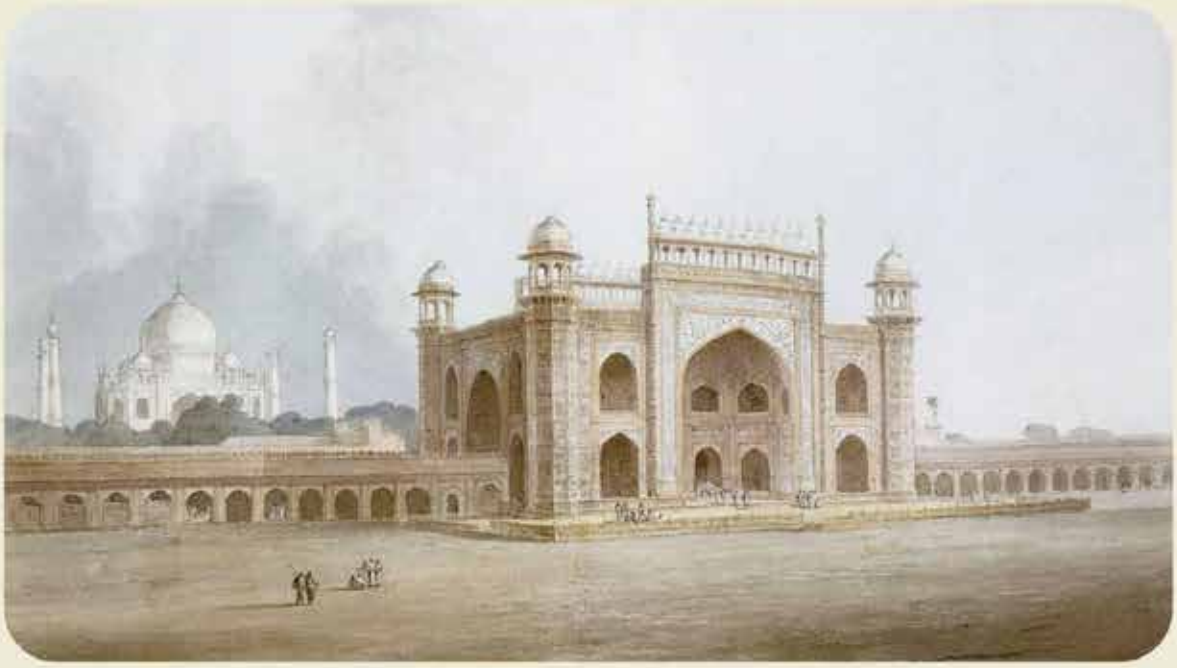

Dattatreya Jayanti is the birth anniversary of Hindu deity encompassing the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, collectively known as Trimurti.

HAPPY DATTATREYA JAYANTI 2023

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Pune, Maharashtra:

Katraj Jain Temple

Midhun

Katraj Jain Temple, situated in Pune, Maharashtra, is a significant religious site for the Jain community. This temple is dedicated to Lord Mahavir, the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism. The Katraj Jain Temple is known for its serene surroundings and architectural beauty.

Katraj Jain Temple, situated in Pune, Maharashtra, is a significant religious site for the Jain community. This temple is dedicated to Lord Mahavir, the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism. The Katraj Jain Temple is known for its serene surroundings and architectural beauty.

The temple complex includes shrines, meditation halls, and facilities for various religious activities. The main deity, Lord Mahavir, is often depicted in a sitting posture, and the temple follows traditional Jain architectural styles. Intricate carvings and sculptures adorn the temple, depicting scenes from Jain mythology and teachings.

Devotees and visitors are drawn to the spiritual atmosphere of the Katraj Jain Temple, making it a place for prayer, meditation, and reflection. The temple also plays a role in promoting Jain values and teachings, contributing to the cultural and religious landscape of Pune.

The tranquil ambiance, coupled with the religious significance, makes Katraj Jain Temple not only a place of worship but also a destination for those seeking a peaceful retreat within the bustling city of Pune.

Nangur, Mayiladuthurai:

Amirthapureeswarar Temple

✍️ Midhun

Amirthapureeswarar Temple is a Hindu Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva located in Nangur Village near Sirkazhi Town in Sirkazhi Taluk in Mayiladuthurai District of Tamil Nadu. Presiding Deity is called as Amirthapureeswarar / Jurahareswarar and Mother is called as Chandrakshi.

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Legends:

Ekadasa Rudra Kshetrams & Ekadasa Divyadesams:

As per legend, Lord Shiva performed his rudra thandava at Thirunangur after the death of his consort Sati in the Daksha Yajna. His dance was so aggressive that whenever a lock of hair from Lord Shiva touches the ground, a Rudra, form of Lord Shiva, emerged from the ground. Eleven forms of Lord Shiva emerged and were performing rudra thandava around Thirunangur.

Nangur, Mayiladuthurai:

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The eleven places where Lord Shiva performed rudra thandava are believed to be where the eleven temples in Thirunangur are located. They are;

1. Sundareswarar Temple, Annappanpettai (Rudra Peedam)
2. Amirthapureeswarar Temple, Thirunangur (Soma Peedam)
3. Airavatheswarar Temple, Perunthottam (Ugra Pirana Peedam)
4. Bhaktavachaleswarar Temple, Thirunangur (Mahadeva Peedam)
5. Kailasanathar Temple, Thirunangur (Beema Peedam)
6. Sundareswarar Temple, Thirunangur (Bava Peedam)
7. Swarnapureeswarar Temple, Kaathiruppu (Sathyajotha Peedam)
8. Mathangeeswarar Temple, Thirunangur (Thathpurusha Peedam)
9. Naganathar Temple, Sempathaniruppu (Sarva Peetam)
10. Yogeeswarar Temple, Mangaimadam (Vamadeva Peedam)
11. Nayanavaratheswarar Temple, Nainipuram (Agora Peedam)

The celestial beings were worried that if the dance continues, it would result in decimation of entire creations. Hence, they prayed to Lord Vishnu for help, who appeared at this place. Lord Shiva's anger got subsidized on seeing Lord Vishnu.

Further, Lord Shiva requested Lord Vishnu to appear in eleven forms like he did. Acceding to his request, Lord Vishnu appeared in eleven different forms at Thirunangur.

The eleven places where Lord Vishnu appeared are believed to be where the eleven temples in Thirunangur are located. They are;

1. Thiruarimeya Vinnagaram (Kudamudakoothan Perumal Temple)
2. Thiruchemponsey (Perarulaalan Perumal Temple)
3. Thirukkavalampadi (Gopalakrishna Perumal Temple)
4. Thirumanikkoodam (Varadaraja Perumal Temple)
5. Thirumanimadam (Narayanan Perumal Temple)
6. Thiruppaarthanpalli (Thamaraiyaal Kelvan Perumal Temple)
7. Thiruthetriyambalam (Palli Konda Perumal Temple)
8. Thiruthevanarthogai (Madhava Perumal Temple)
9. Thiruvaikunda Vinnagaram (Vaikunta Nathan Perumal Temple)
10. Thiruvanpurushothamam (Purushotama Perumal Temple)
11. Thiruvellakkulam (Annan Perumal Temple)

Nangur, Mayiladuthurai:

Amirthapureeswarar Temple

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Shiva Peedam Temples:

Once, Sage Mathanga, Maanseeka Putra of Lord Brahma came to earth during a maha pralaya. He found the earth was flooded with water and was searching for a suitable place to perform penance. He could not able to find a suitable place and sought the help of Sage Narada. Narada suggested him to go to Swetha Vanam. He found a place and started his intense penance. To test his devotion, Lord Vishnu took the form of Mohini (enchantress) came to this place and tried to disturb his penance.

Angered by his act, Sage Mathanga cursed Lord Vishnu to be in feminine form forever. Lord Vishnu sought his pardon and asked for relief from the curse. Sage Mathanga advised Lord Vishnu to worship Lord Shiva just like him for relief. As advised Lord Vishnu worshipped Lord Shiva in ten places, Those ten places are considered as Shiva Peedam Temples.

The Shiva Peedam Temples are;

1. Sundareswarar Temple, Annappanpettai (Rudra Peedam)
2. Amirthapureeswarar Temple, Thirunangur (Soma Peedam)
3. Airavatheswarar Temple, Perunthottam (Ugra Pirana Peedam)
4. Bhaktavachaleswarar Temple, Thirunangur (Mahadeva Peedam)
5. Kailasanathar Temple, Thirunangur (Beema Peedam)
6. Sundareswarar Temple, Thirunangur (Bava Peedam)
7. Swarnapureeswarar Temple, Kaathiruppu (Sathyajotha Peedam)
8. Mathangeeswarar Temple, Thirunangur (Thathpurusha Peedam)
9. Naganathar Temple, Sempathaniruppu (Sarva Peetam)
10. Yogeeswarar Temple, Mangaimadam (Vamadeva Peedam)
11. Nayanavaratheswarar Temple, Nainipuram (Agora Peedam)

History:

The temple is said to have been in existence from 6th century CE and completely rebuilt in 10th century CE by the Cholas. This temple is under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department of Government of Tamil Nadu (HR&CE).

The Temple:

This Temple is facing towards east with an entrance arch. The entrance arch has stucco images of Lord Shiva & Parvathy flanked by Murugan & Vinayaga. Nandi and Balipeedam can be found immediately after the entrance arch, facing towards sanctum.

Nangur, Mayiladuthurai:

Amirthapureeswarar Temple

✍️ Midhun

Amirthapureeswarar Temple is a Hindu Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva located in Nangur Village near Sirkazhi Town in Sirkazhi Taluk in Mayiladuthurai District of Tamil Nadu. Presiding Deity is called as Amirthapureeswarar / Jurahareswarar and Mother is called as Chandrakshi.

The temple consists of sanctum, ardha mandapam and maha mandapam. Presiding Deity is called as Amirthapureeswarar / Jurahareswarar and is facing east.

He Is housed in the sanctum in the form of Lingam. Only, Dakshinamoorthy can be found in the northern koshtam and other koshtams are empty. Mother is called as Chandrakshi. She is housed in a separate south facing shrine. Her shrine is situated in maha mandapam. There are shrines for Vinayaga, Murugan, Navagrahas and Lingam in the temple premises.

Festivals:
The Ekadasa Rudra Kshetrams of Nangur celebrates the Ekadasa Rishabaruda festival in Rohini star day in the Tamil month of Vaikasi similar to the Ekadasa Garuda Seva of Thirunangur Divyadesams. The Ekadasa Rishabaruda festival was celebrated in grand manner during Chitra Pournami in ancient times and was discontinued in the 20th century. The ardent devotees of Lord Shiva revived this festival in 2016 and is now being celebrated every year. The Lords of the Ekadasa Rudra Kshetrams of Nangur participates in this festival.

Religious Significance:
Ekadasa Rudra Kshetrams and Shiva Peedam Temples:
This Temple is considered as one of the Thirunangur Ekadasa Rudra Kshetrams and Shiva Peedam Temples. The Temples are ;
1. Sundareswarar Temple, Annappanpettai (Rudra Peedam)
2. Amirthapureeswarar Temple, Thirunangur (Soma Peedam)
3. Airavatheswarar Temple, Perunthottam (Ugra Pirana Peedam)
4. Bhaktavachaleswarar Temple, Thirunangur (Mahadeva Peedam)
5. Kailasanathar Temple, Thirunangur (Beema Peedam)
6. Sundareswarar Temple, Thirunangur (Bava Peedam)
7. Swarnapureeswarar Temple, Kaathiruppu (Sathyajotha Peedam)
8. Mathangeeswarar Temple, Thirunangur (Thathpurusha Peedam)
9. Naganathar Temple, Sempathaniruppu (Sarva Peetam)
10. Yogeeswarar Temple, Mangaimadam (Vamadeva Peedam)
11. Nayanavaratheswarar Temple, Nainipuram (Agora Peedam)

Thevara Vaippu Sthalam:
The Temple is considered as Thevara Vaippu Sthalam as Devaram hymns sung by Sundarar had a mention about this Temple.

Patan, Gujarat:

Parsvanatha Jain Temple

Midhun

Stunning interior of Panchasara Parsvanatha Jain Temple in Patan, Gujarat. Standing beneath the marvelous dome, among the finely carved columns we feel endless silence and peace.

There is nothing whatsoever that the Guru needs to gain or do. He guides the disciple out of compassion alone.

AMMA

SUDARSAN PLYWOODS

ஆன்மீகம்:

அயோத்தி ஸ்ரீராமர் கோயில், மாபெரும் திறப்பு விழா

✍️ இந்திரா

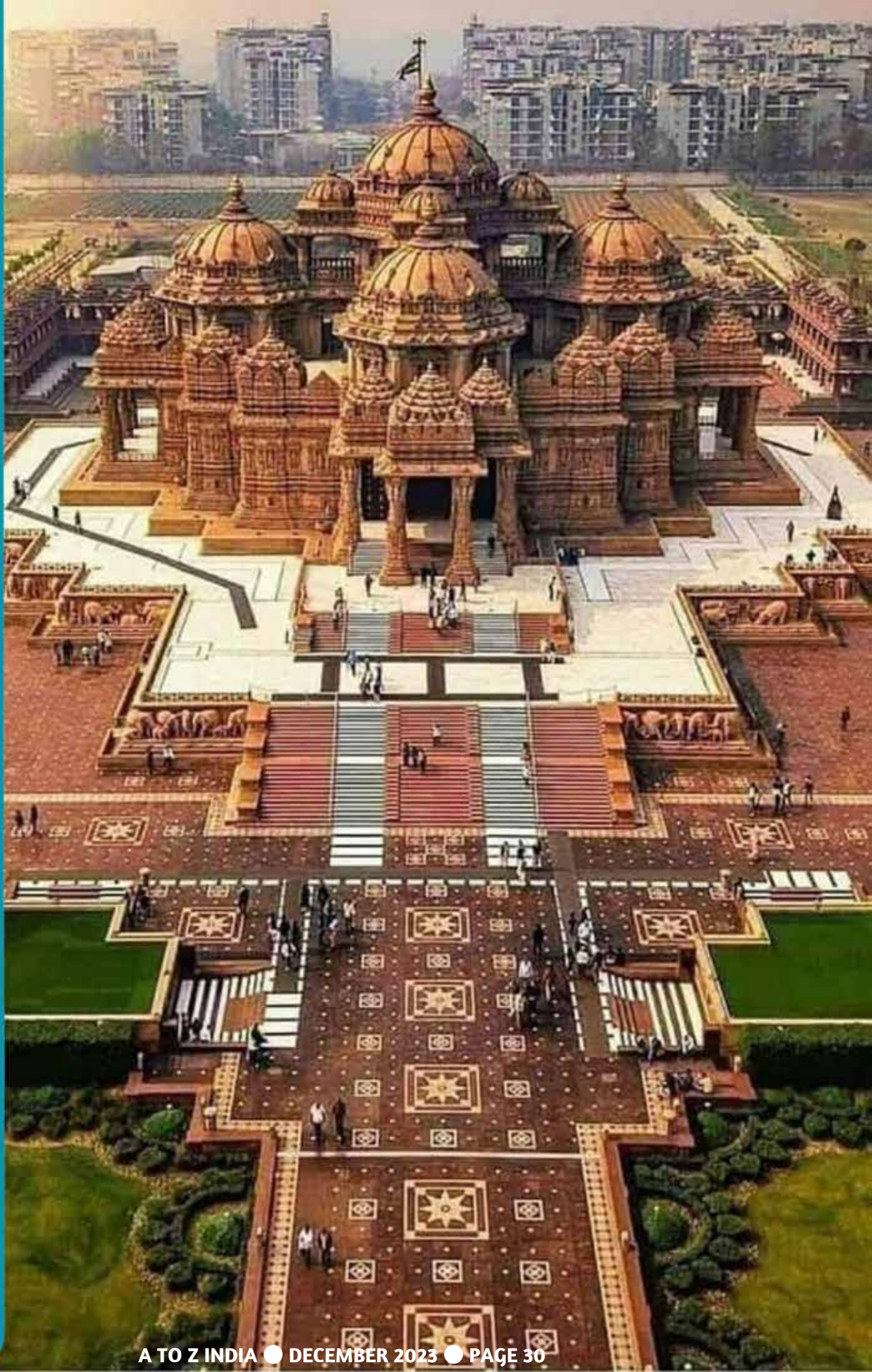
அயோத்தி ஸ்ரீராமர் கோயில், மாபெரும் திறப்பு விழா. எம்பெருமான் ஸ்ரீ ராமர் கோவில் திறப்பு விழாவிற்கு முன் 30 நாட்களுக்கு தினமும் 1 லட்சம் பேருக்கு* *உணவளிக்கவுள்ளது

ஸ்ரீராம் மந்திர் அறக்கட்டளை.. ஜனவரி 1 முதல் 15 வரை இந்தியா முழுவதும் உள்ள ஐந்து லட்சம் கிராமங்களில் அரிசி ('பூஜித் அக்ஷத்') விநியோகிக்கப்படும்.

160 நாடுகளைச் சேர்ந்த விருந்தினர்கள் இந்த நிகழ்வில் பங்கேற்பார்கள். 136 சனாதன மரபுகளைச் சேர்ந்த 25,000 இந்து புனிதர்கள் அழைக்கப்படுவார்கள்.

உலகின் மிகப் பெரிய மற்றும் வரலாற்று நிகழ்வை ஒளிபரப்ப உலகம் முழுவதிலுமிருந்து 10000 நிருபர்கள் வரவுள்ளனர்.
🙏ஜெய்ஸ்ரீராம் 🚩

SUDARSAN
PLYWOODS
Manufactured by Tilly Plywoods



SUDARSAN PLYWOODS

ஆன்மீகம்:

இதிகாசம் கண்ட உண்மை!

✍️ இந்திரா

சூரிய குல மன்னர்கள் மற்றும் சந்திர குல மன்னர்கள் இதிகாசங்களில் தங்களது குருவின் மீது கொண்ட அவ நம்பிக்கையால் அவர்களை மாற்ற துணிந்த பொழுது சொல்ல முடியாத துயரை அனுபவித்துள்ளார்கள். இது இதிகாசம் கண்ட உண்மை ! அர்ஜுனன் எவ்வளவுதான் பெரிய வில்லாளியாக இருந்தாலும் அவனுக்கும் தெரியாத அஸ்திரங்கள் அவன் குரு துரோணர் அறிந்தே வைத்து இருந்தார்! அல்லது மற்ற அஸ்திரங்களை இணைத்து செய்யப்படும் “சம்புடிதம்” எனும் கலையின் மூலம் குருவானவர் மேலும் வியக்கத்தக்க மாற்றங்களை செய்ய முடியும்!

எனவே தமக்கு முழுவதும் போதித்து இருப்பார் என்று எண்ணுவது அறிவீனம்!

“குரோர் அவக்ஞய ம்ருத்யு நமந்த்ரோ தரித்ரித:”
குருவை அவமதிப்பவன் மந்திர சித்தியை அறவே இழக்கிறான். எந்த மந்திரமும் அவனுக்கு இனி உதவாது, தெய்வங்கள் அவனை விட்டு ஓடி விடும்! தரித்ரியத்தை அடைகிறான். முடிவில் மிருத்யுவினால் ஆட்கொள்ளப்படுகிறான் என்பது சாஸ்திர வசனம்.

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ஆன்மீகம்:
அமிர்தபுரீஸ்வரர் கோவில்

இந்திரா

அமிர்தபுரீஸ்வரர் கோவில், நாங்கூர், மயிலாடுதுறை:
அமிர்தபுரீஸ்வரர் கோயில் என்பது தமிழ்நாட்டின் மயிலாடுதுறை மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ள சீர்காழி தாலுகாவில் சீர்காழி நகருக்கு அருகிலுள்ள நாங்கூர் கிராமத்தில் அமைந்துள்ள சிவபெருமானுக்கு அர்ப்பணிக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு இந்து கோயிலாகும். மூலஸ்தான தெய்வம் அமிர்தபுரீஸ்வரர் / ஜரஹரேஸ்வரர் என்றும், தாயார் சந்திராக்ஷி என்றும் அழைக்கப்படுகிறார். சுந்தரர் பாடிய தேவாரப் பாடல்களில் இக்கோயிலைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருப்பதால் இக்கோயில் தேவார வைப்பு ஸ்தலம் என்று கருதப்படுகிறது. இக்கோயில் நாங்கூரின் ஏகாதச ருத்ர க்ஷேத்திரம் மற்றும் சிவ பீடம் கோவில்களில் ஒன்றாக கருதப்படுகிறது.

புராணக்கதைகள்:
ஏகாதச ருத்ர க்ஷேத்திரங்கள் & ஏகாதச திவ்யதேசம்:
புராணத்தின் படி, சிவபெருமான் திருநாங்கூரில் தக்ஷ யாகத்தில் தனது மனைவி சதி இறந்த பிறகு தனது ருத்ர தாண்டவத்தை நிகழ்த்தினார். அவரது நடனம் மிகவும் ஆக்ரோஷமாக இருந்தது, சிவபெருமானின் முடி ஒரு பூட்டு தரையைத் தொடும் போதெல்லாம், சிவனின் வடிவமான ஒரு ருத்திரன் தரையில் இருந்து வெளிப்பட்டது. சிவபெருமானின் பதினொரு வடிவங்கள் தோன்றி திருநாங்கூரைச் சுற்றி ருத்ர தாண்டவத்தை நிகழ்த்திக் கொண்டிருந்தன.

SUDARSAN PLYWOODS

ஆன்மீகம்:
அமிர்தபுரீஸ்வரர் கோவில்

இந்திரா

சிவபெருமான் ருத்ர தாண்டவத்தை நிகழ்த்திய பதினொரு தலங்களும், திருநாங்கூரில் உள்ள பதினொரு கோவில்களும் அமைந்துள்ளதாக நம்பப்படுகிறது. அவர்கள்;

1. சுந்தரேஸ்வரர் கோவில், அன்னப்பன்பேட்டை (ருத்ர பீடம்)
2. அமிர்தபுரீஸ்வரர் கோவில், திருநாங்கூர் (சோம பீடம்)
3. ஜராவதேஸ்வரர் கோயில், பெருந்தோட்டம் (உக்ரபிரான் பீடம்)
4. பக்தவச்சலேஸ்வரர் கோவில், திருநாங்கூர் (மகாதேவ பீடம்)
5. கைலாசநாதர் கோவில், திருநாங்கூர் (பீம பீடம்)
6. சுந்தரேஸ்வரர் கோவில், திருநாங்கூர் (பாவ பீடம்)
7. ஸ்வர்ணபுரீஸ்வரர் கோவில், காத்திருப்பு (சத்யஜோத பீடம்)
8. மாதங்கீஸ்வரர் கோவில், திருநாங்கூர் (தத்புருஷ பீடம்)
9. நாகநாதர் கோவில், செம்பதானிருப்பு (சர்வ பீடம்)
10. யோகேஸ்வரர் கோவில், மங்கைமடம் (வாமதேவ பீடம்)
11. நயனவரதேஸ்வரர் கோவில், நைனிபுரம் (அகோர பீடம்)

நடனம் தொடர்ந்தால், அது முழு படைப்புகளும் அழிந்துவிடும் என்று வான மனிதர்கள் கவலைப்பட்டனர். எனவே, இந்த இடத்தில் தோன்றிய மகாவிஷ்ணுவிடம் உதவிக்காக வேண்டினர். விஷ்ணுவைப் பார்த்தவுடன் சிவபெருமானின் கோபம் தணிந்தது. மேலும், சிவபெருமான் விஷ்ணுவைப் போலவே பதினொரு வடிவங்களில் தோன்றுமாறு வேண்டினார். அவரது வேண்டுகோளுக்கு இணங்க, விஷ்ணு திருநாங்கூரில் பதினொரு வெவ்வேறு வடிவங்களில் தோன்றினார்.

SUDARSAN PLYWOODS Tulip

ஆன்மீகம்:
அமிர்தபுரீஸ்வரர் கோவில்

✍ இந்திரா

மகாவிஷ்ணு அவதரித்த பதினொரு தலங்களும், திருநாங்கூரில் உள்ள பதினொரு கோயில்களும் அமைந்துள்ள இடங்கள் என்று நம்பப்படுகிறது. அவர்கள்;

1. திருஅரிமேய விண்ணகரம் (குடமுடகூத்தன் பெருமாள் கோயில்)
2. திருச்செம்பொன்சே (பேரருளாளன் பெருமாள் கோயில்)
3. திருக்காவலம்பாடி (கோபாலகிருஷ்ண பெருமாள் கோயில்)
4. திருமணிக்கூடம் (வரதராஜப் பெருமாள் கோயில்)
5. திருமணிமடம் (நாராயணன் பெருமாள் கோயில்)
6. திருப்பார்த்தன்பள்ளி (தாமரையாழ் கேல்வன் பெருமாள் கோயில்)
7. திருத்தேற்றியம்பலம் (பள்ளி கொண்ட பெருமாள் கோவில்)
8. திருத்தேவனார்தோகை (மாதவப் பெருமாள் கோயில்)
9. திருவைகுண்ட விண்ணகரம் (வைகுண்ட நாதன் பெருமாள் கோயில்)
10. திருவான்புருஷோத்தமம் (புருஷோத்தம பெருமாள் கோவில்)
11. திருவெள்ளக்குளம் (அண்ணன் பெருமாள் கோயில்)

சிவ பீடம் கோவில்கள்:

ஒருமுறை, பிரம்மாவின் மான்சீக புத்திரரான மாதங்க முனிவர் ஒரு மகா பிரளயத்தின் போது பூமிக்கு வந்தார். பூமியில் வெள்ளம் பெருக்கெடுத்து ஓடுவதைக் கண்டு தவம் செய்ய ஏற்ற இடத்தைத் தேடிக்கொண்டிருந்தான். அவரால் பொருத்தமான இடம் கிடைக்காமல் நாரத முனிவரின் உதவியை நாடினார். நாரதர் அவரை ஸ்வேத வனம் செல்ல பரிந்துரைத்தார்.

SUDARSAN PLYWOODS

ஆன்மீகம்:
அமிர்தபுரீஸ்வரர் கோவில்

இந்திரா

அவர் ஒரு இடத்தைக் கண்டுபிடித்து தனது கடுமையான தவத்தைத் தொடங்கினார். அவரது பக்தியை சோதிக்க, விஷ்ணு மோகினி (மந்திரி) வடிவம் எடுத்து இந்த இடத்திற்கு வந்து அவரது தவத்தை சீர்குலைக்க முயன்றார்.

அவரது செயலால் கோபமடைந்த மாதங்க முனிவர், விஷ்ணுவை என்றென்றும் பெண் வடிவில் இருக்கும்படி சபித்தார். மகாவிஷ்ணு அவனிடம் மன்னிப்பு கேட்டு சாப விமோசனம் கேட்டார். மாதங்க முனிவர், விஷ்ணு பகவானை தன்னைப் போலவே சிவனையும் வணங்கி நிவாரணம் பெற அறிவுறுத்தினார். மகாவிஷ்ணு பத்து இடங்களில் சிவனை வழிபட்டதால், அந்த பத்து இடங்களும் சிவபீடக் கோயில்களாகக் கருதப்படுகின்றன.

சிவ பீடம் கோவில்கள்;

1. சுந்தரேஸ்வரர் கோவில், அன்னப்பன்பேட்டை (ருத்ர பீடம்)
2. அமிர்தபுரீஸ்வரர் கோவில், திருநாங்கூர் (சோம பீடம்)
3. ஐராவதேஸ்வரர் கோயில், பெருந்தோட்டம் (உக்ரபிரான் பீடம்)
4. பக்தவச்சலேஸ்வரர் கோவில், திருநாங்கூர் (மகாதேவ பீடம்)
5. கைலாசநாதர் கோவில், திருநாங்கூர் (பீம பீடம்)
6. சுந்தரேஸ்வரர் கோவில், திருநாங்கூர் (பாவ பீடம்)
7. ஸ்வர்ணபுரீஸ்வரர் கோவில், காத்திருப்பு (சத்யஜோத பீடம்)
8. மாதங்கீஸ்வரர் கோவில், திருநாங்கூர் (தத்புருஷ பீடம்)
9. நாகநாதர் கோவில், செம்பதானிருப்பு (சர்வ பீடம்)
10. யோகேஸ்வரர் கோவில், மங்கைமடம் (வாமதேவ பீடம்)
11. நயனவரதேஸ்வரர் கோவில், நைனிபுரம் (அகோர பீடம்)

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ஆன்மீகம்:
அமிர்தபுரீஸ்வரர் கோவில்

✍️ இந்திரா

வரலாறு:

இக்கோயில் கிபி 6ஆம் நூற்றாண்டிலிருந்து இருந்ததாகவும், கிபி 10ஆம் நூற்றாண்டில் சோழர்களால் முழுமையாகப் புனரமைக்கப்பட்டதாகவும் கூறப்படுகிறது. இக்கோயில் தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் இந்து சமய அறநிலையத் துறையின் (HR&CE) நிர்வாகக் கட்டுப்பாட்டில் உள்ளது.

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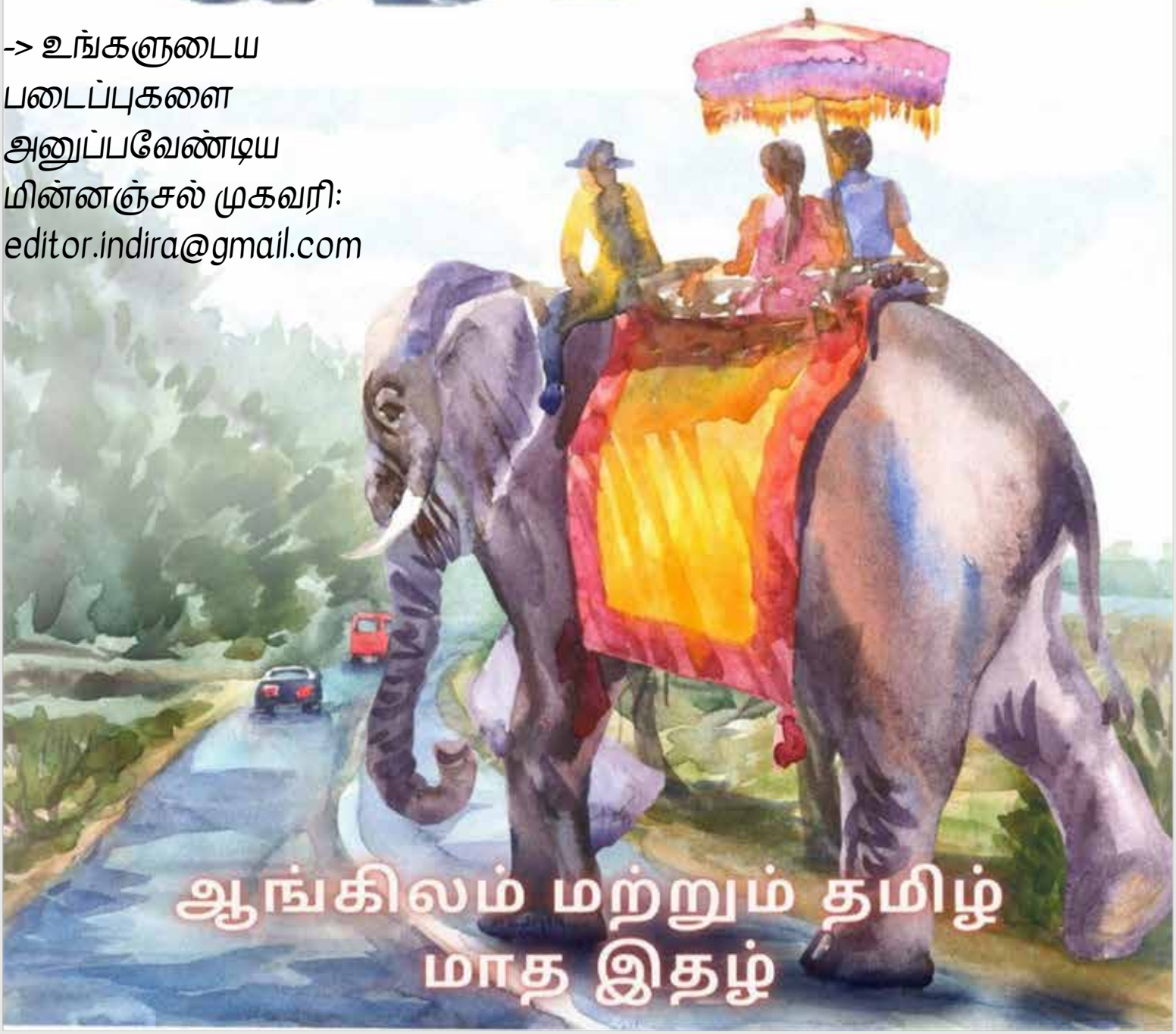

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Vivah Panchami, 17th December 2023, Sunday / रविवार

On Vivah Panchami day, Lord Rama and Goddess Sita were married and this day is celebrated as marriage anniversary of Rama and Sita.

HAPPY VIVAH PANCHAMI 2023